

The French Broad Hustler

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RALEIGH LETTER.

Hustler Bureau
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Raleigh, Mar. 25 '07.
(Staff Correspondence.)

The smoke of the legislative battle of 1907 has cleared away leaving a clear insight into the record made by the men composing the law-making body of this great state. Former predictions relative to the wisdom displayed by members of the recent General Assembly have been justified in a review of the proceedings of that distinguished body on file in the Department of State and with the Public Printer. More than three hundred pages of the Public Laws are already in type and 282 pages have been printed at this writing. The long delay in getting out the laws two years ago will not be experienced this time. It will be remembered that the printing of the revision of 1905 was on hand when the Legislature of 1905 adjourned and this necessarily prevented the prompt printing and delivery of the laws and journals as usual. 8,500 copies of Vol. 1 and 1,600 of Vol. 2 of the Revision were then in the hands of the printer and he necessarily had to get that work out of the way before proper attention could be given to Legislative proceedings. As suggested above, no such difficulty will be met with in printing the proceedings of the recent session and the public will soon be made aware of what their representatives did at the recent session of the legislature. The legislature of 1907 passed 1,525 laws, or 350 more than the Legislature of 1905. A large number of these laws are of a purely local nature, such as the appointments of justices of the peace, the drainage of small streams, stock laws, bills for the relief of public school teachers, the amending of town charters and incorporating small towns, pensions for Confederate soldiers, and many unimportant matters of various kinds and character which should have been incorporated in omnibus bills. There were many new railroads chartered and a large number of bills passed authorizing counties and townships to vote bonds for road improvements. Fewer resolutions than usual were passed, some of them were as follows: Asking Congress to establish an Appalachian Park, endorsing the Hague Peace Tribunal, endorsing the Jamestown Exposition and giving twenty thousand dollars more for North Carolina's exhibit, donating \$5,000 for a silver service for the Cruiser North Carolina, resolution urging Congress to improve the Cape Fear River and requesting it to adopt the plan of electing U. S. Senators by the direct vote of the people.

One hundred and twenty five bills affecting railroads were introduced, yet only a few of them were passed. The new passenger rate law makes the rate two and a quarter cents per mile, this being a reduction of a cent a mile from the present first class fare, or a saving of one dollar for every hundred miles travelled. The freight bill regulates rates and is intended to prevent many discriminations heretofore realized by shippers in various sections of the State. For instance, in the past you could ship articles cheaper from places in Va., and farther off than from N. C. towns close by. The new freight rate bill is intended to cure such evils and gives the Corporation Commission power to regulate such matters. Other bills are: To prohibit drinking in passenger cars, to require cleanliness in cars, to allow agents and conductors to arrest rowdy passengers; to require one direct and one incorporator of all roads to live in the state, to allow the Corporation Commission to require the construction of union depots in towns of 3,000 inhabitants; to require Jim-Crow cars on street railways; to greatly enlarge the powers of the Corporation Commission. There are several other bills affecting railroads, but they are of minor importance and a synopsis here would be uninteresting. Suffice it to say that the people of N. C. are the winners in their contest with the railroads and other public carriers.

An act which will be of interest to benevolent societies is contained in chapter 22 of the laws now in the hands of the printer, which in effect is as follows: That Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, Camps of the Woodmen of the World, Councils of the J. O. U. A. M., Orders of the Elks, and any other benevolent or fraternal orders and societies, may appoint from time to time suitable persons trustees of their bodies or societies. In such manner as such body or society may deem proper, which trustees, and their successors, shall have power to receive, purchase, take and hold property, real and personal, in trust for such benevolent society or body and such trustees are empowered, when instructed by resolution of their respective bodies to sell and convey in fee simple any real

or personal property of their respective societies.

The act designed to exclude minors from pool rooms, bar-rooms, dispensaries and other places of like character makes it unlawful for any proprietor, manager, clerk or person in charge of such business to allow any minor under eighteen years of age to loiter in said places, or to carry therefrom any intoxicating liquors, or to engage in any game of whatsoever kind, without the written consent of the parent or guardian of such minor under the age hereinafter prescribed: Provided, this act shall not apply to pool rooms, owned and operated by associations, societies and fraternal orders, social clubs, etc., where such pool and billiard tables are kept for the use of the members of said associations, or societies. This act makes it unlawful for such minors under the age of eighteen years to enter the places named above, "except upon business other than carrying away any intoxicating liquors or engaging in any game or loitering or remaining" in such places "longer than is necessary to transact the business herein excepted. Any one violating the provisions of this act may be punished in the discretion of the court. The law is now in full force and effect, having been enrolled and ratified on March 11, 1907.

Another very interesting new law is the act limiting poll tax in municipalities to two dollars. This will be good news to all "the horny-handed sons of toil" in the various towns and cities throughout the State. Under this law no city or town is allowed to levy a poll tax in excess of two dollars and all provisions in the charters of any town to the contrary are repealed. Under the equation of taxation described in the constitution applying only to taxation levied for ordinary purposes of the state and county, no poll shall be levied or collected by any city or town, except for special appropriations to educational propositions, and street improvements in municipalities where said subscriptions have been voted prior to the passage of this act. The counties of Halifax, Beaufort, Cleveland, New Hanover, Burke, Catawba, Union, Randolph, Orange, Edgecombe, Pasquotank and Rowan are excluded from the provisions of this act, so that the municipal authorities of towns and cities in those counties may levy poll tax in excess of two dollars if they so decide.

The legislature took a shot at what it was pleased to call "the shyler lawyer" by the passage of an act "for the disbarment and suspension of attorneys at law" and reciting the reasons and causes for which they "may be disbarred or suspended in the discretion of the court." "That he has by himself or another solicited professional business; Upon its being found by a jury that he has been guilty of any conduct in the practice of his profession involving wilful deceit or fraud." The act provides that they must be disbarred and removed by the superior court for these causes: "Upon his conviction of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary; When any judgement is rendered against him for money collected by him as an attorney and retained by him without any bona fide claim thereto or to any part thereof." The execution of this act is placed in the care of the "committee on grievances" of the North Carolina Bar Association, the precedent of which has no parallel in the proceedings of any previous Legislature during recent years, if ever.

Then comes the act relating to instruction in scientific temperance, which went into effect on March 11th. This relates to a new feature of public school work and provides: "that in addition to the branches in which instruction is now required by law to be given in all public schools supported wholly or in part by the public money, instruction shall also be given as to the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effect upon the human system, in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene, and such subject shall be taught in each school year as thoroughly as arithmetic and geography are taught in said schools. Provided, that the minimum amount of such instruction shall be two lessons each week for ten weeks, or the equivalent of the same, in schools employing one teacher, and three lessons each week for ten week or the equivalent of the same in schools employing two or more teachers. Such instruction shall be given by the use of text books in the hands of all pupils in all grades from the fourth grade to the first year in the high school inclusive; or in corresponding classes in the graded schools and orally to all pupils in the first three or primary grades by teachers using text books adapted to such oral instruction as a guide and standard.

In the rush of business toward the close of the recent session of the General Assembly the presiding officers of the two houses signed the enrolled bills with stencils, instead of writing their signature with a pen as has been the former custom. This method was resorted to for the purpose of expediting matters, but some critical individuals are now saying that this "is something

new under the sun" and question the legality of the proceeding. They say if the point of constitutionality should be raised it would not stand the test of the courts. Article 11, section 26 of Constitution of North Carolina contains the following provisions: "Bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each house before they pass into laws; and shall be signed by the presiding officer of both houses." The suggestion is made that a fraud might be perpetrated upon the Legislature in the use of a stencil by another than the presiding officer of either house. The suggestion is made that the attention of President Winston, of the Senate, and Speaker Justice, of the House, to the new method employed and of the probable outcome should any question be raised regarding the proper ratification of any laws, and that after so doing they signed properly the more important measures. However, the contention above recited, according to Chief Justice Walter Clark is not well taken. He calls attention to the fact that President Roosevelt uses a stencil in the ratification of national laws almost exclusively. So that if the above question should be brought before the Supreme Court of the State the legality of the method employed by the presiding officers of the last General Assembly would be upheld.

Attorney General Gilmer and Mrs. Gilmer expect to take their departure from Raleigh soon for the summer. They contemplate a trip abroad and may be away for several months. The assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. Hayden Clement, entered upon his duties on Monday of last week and is apparently well qualified for the place. He has argued a number of cases before the Supreme Court and handled them like an "old hand at the bellows." The spring term will expire before long and the more important work will then be over until the fall term begins, so Mr. Clement can conduct the affairs of the office with little difficulty, giving General Gilmer a much needed rest.

News from Washington is to the effect that the collector's office is to be moved from Asheville to Statesville at no distant day, notwithstanding the information given out several months ago that there would be no change in the location of the office. This was about the time Collector Brown assumed charge of affairs and many people thought he would naturally ask for a removal of the office to his home town, where it used to be located. But it is said that he has not insisted upon this and expresses surprise to hear of Commissioner Yerkes' decision in the matter. The collector is, of course, pleased with the turn affairs have taken in this regard and no one blames him for that. It is believed that his present clerical force will accompany him to the new quarters in Statesville, while retaining their citizenship in Asheville. The suggestion is made that taking the collector's office out of the tenth district will strengthen the democratic party. We do not know if this result will follow, but will say that we regret to see it go. The location of the office in Asheville was a benefit to that city and incidentally proved a financial aid to nearly every county west of the Ridge. The democrats are determined upon holding the tenth district, regardless of pie-counters or "what-not," and our republican friends may just as well become reconciled to the situation.

Last Sunday's edition of the Raleigh News and Observer is one of the most interesting publications issued in North Carolina this year. It contains a complete review of the work of the recent General Assembly, life sketches of the members and cuts of nearly all of them. Many of the more important measures are printed in full and a synopsis is given of all new laws of a general character. The edition contains forty pages and is a distinct credit to the enterprising management. We congratulate the "Old Reliable" and the State, upon this praiseworthy enterprise. It can't be beat anywhere in the South.

LAST CALL FOR TAXES

All persons that have not paid their taxes for 1906, will please do so at once. Taxes are long past due and must be paid without any further delay. After March 20th, I will advertise all real and personal property that is not paid. This is fair warning and I trust each and every one will settle, and not allow themselves to be advertised, thereby adding cost to the already high tax; it is not my wish to advertise any one "but it is the law" and I shall endeavor to carry it out. C. E. BROOKS, Tax Collector.

"In 1897 I had a stomach disease. Some physicians said Dyspepsia, some Consumption. One said I would not live until Spring. For four years I existed on bellied milk, soda biscuits, and doctors' prescriptions. I could not digest what I ate; then I picked up one of your Almanacs and it happened to be my life-saver. I bought a fifty-cent bottle of KODOL and the benefit I received from that bottle all the gold in Georgia could not buy. In two months I went back to my work, as a machinist, and in three months I was well and hearty. May you live long and prosper."—C. N. Cornell, Riving, Ga., 1906. The above is only a sample of the great good that is daily done everywhere by Kodol for Dyspepsia. It is sold here by F. V. Hunter.

A Wonderful Record.

As made up by improved and exact science, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. It cures the backache, periodical headaches, the dragging-down distress in the pelvic region, the pain and tenderness over the lower abdominal region, dries up the pelvic catarrhal drain, so disagreeable and weakening, and overcomes every form of weakness incident to the organs distinctly feminine.

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce. He will send you good, fatherly, professional advice, in a plain, sealed envelope, absolutely free. Address him at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not gripe. They effectually cleanse the system of accumulated impurities. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by Dr. Pierce, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address as above.

Notice

State of North Carolina, county of Henderson. In the Superior court, spring term, 1907. Susan, Elie Piper Perkins, vs. R. C. Perkins. The defendant, R. C. Perkins, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above, has been commenced in the Superior court of Henderson county for the purpose of annulling the bonds and contracts between the said plaintiff and the said defendant, for the recovery of certain property, real and personal, and for the recovery of damages caused by the fraud of the said defendant upon the said plaintiff; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Henderson County to be held on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1907, at the Court house in said County in Hendersonville, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This, the 15th day of March A. D. 1907. C. M. PAGE, Clerk Superior Court Henderson County.

Notice

State of North Carolina, Henderson county. By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 30th day of January 1907 by A. Z. Stepp and wife Rebecca Stepp to W. J. Stepp and Mary A. Stepp to secure a certain debt therein specified, we will offer for sale at the court house door in Hendersonville within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash in order to satisfy said indebtedness, on April 15th 1907, the following described lands conveyed to us by said mortgage deed:

Notice of Land Sale.

Lying and being in the township of Blue Ridge, County of Henderson and State of North Carolina, on the waters of Green River adjoining the lands of Benjamin Laughter and others: Beginning on a maple on the north bank of Dogan Creek and runs N 40 deg W 14 poles to a stake on the north bank of said creek; thence N 44 deg. E 10 poles to a red oak; thence N 44 deg. E 48 poles to a white oak; thence S 44 deg. E 28 poles to a pine; thence S 44 deg. E 28 poles to a pine; thence S 44 deg. E 28 poles to a white oak on the bank of Green River; thence up the meanders of the same to the mouth of Dogan Creek; thence up said creek with its meanders to the beginning, containing 200 acres, except 60 acres belonging to the Speculation Company and 10 acres sold to Benjamin Stepp and 5 acres sold to Edward Hill. Default having been made by A. Z. Stepp and Rebecca Stepp in the payment of said indebtedness as the same fell due, this sale will be made under the provisions of said mortgage deed. This March 11, 1907. W. J. STEPP, MARY A. STEPP, Mortgagees. Per M. D. Ray, their attorney.

The Asheville Horse Show this year will eclipse all previous efforts, it is said.

Three things for which to fight—honor, home and country.

Three things to attain—goodness of heart, integrity of purpose, and cheerfulness of disposition.

You should be very careful of your bowels when you have a cold. Nearly all other cough syrups are constipating, especially those containing opiates. Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup moves the bowels—contains NO opiates. Conforms to National Pure Food and Drugs Law. Bears the endorsement of mothers everywhere. Children like its pleasant taste. Sold by F. V. Hunter.

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Spring Opening

of Correct Clothes for Gentlemen

We cordially invite you to call and examine the handsome new Spring Styles for 1907.

Just in; fresh from the makers; they have been carefully tailored to our special order from the most approved designers and are of a style and attractiveness never before seen in ready-to-wear clothes for men. Now is the time to look them over, while the stock is complete. You can make your selections now and we will reserve them until later, if you do not want to pay for them at once.

We are exclusive agents for Schloss Bros. & Co., "the great clothes makers" whose productions are world renowned; we have selected hundreds of their best styles which are now ready for your inspection. You should see them at once, and the many other new fashions displayed.

Besides these famous garments we have a splendid chosen stock of other fine and medium priced spring goods; Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings. This is our Advance Display and we most heartily invite you to see it without delay.

New Suits \$10 to \$30
Rain and Top Coats \$10 to \$5.

Wilson's Department Store

MOVED!

The Book Store has moved across the street 3 doors south of the Post Office, next door to Hunter's Pharmacy.

SELLING OUT

All Express Wagon will be sold at 20 per cent off, as we are going to quite handling them. Get one before they are all gone.

CHAS. E. PLESS BOOK STORE.

Phone 86 Hendersonville, N. C.

SEEDS SEEDS

We have just received a big lot of Wood's and Ferry's Garden and Flower Seeds. Sow good, fresh seeds and your harvest will be plentiful. Buy your seeds from us and you know they are fresh.

HUNTER'S PHARMACY.

Near Postoffice

MAILORDERS GO PROMPTLY. REMEMBER.

Wool Dress Goods and Silks

Of these we show a superb stock, ranging between 50c and \$1.75, with the big concentration on grades from 65c to \$1.25. Wide fabrics selfbest this season—42 in. to 56 in. in wool goods and 27 in. to 36 in. silks. FINE COTTONS and LINENS, both in white goods and colors, are having a well deserved popularity as they combine fine appearance with great durability while inexpensive. Staple Dry Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Smallware, Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves, Embroideries and Laces, Ribbons, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Corsets and Bra-terick Patterns. Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Coats. Very attractive styles at reasonable prices. Suits from \$8.95 to \$28. Skirts, \$1.25 to \$10. Spring Coats, \$3.50 to \$12.50. Our stock of Embroideries, White Waists (from 65c to \$2.00) shows great value. Men's and Boys' Suits and Furnishings. A big stock of big values from low priced goods on up to very fine grades—\$25.00 in men's suits. Fine Shoes of all kinds. Hats and Caps. Trunks and Bags. Mattings and Rugs up to 9x12 Axminster Rugs at \$23.75. H. REDWOOD & CO., Asheville, N. C.